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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Supreme Court and the Country. The Supreme Court has handed down another momentous decision, this time affirming the provisions of the Elkins had been held were repealed by the Hepburn law. If it shall turn out that this | act of the Supreme Court definitively and for all time disposes of the criminal rebate on the part of the common carriers it is something for which to be supremely grateful. There has been no greater canker in the side of the body politic, and it would have been eliminated long ago if the law had not been converted to pohonestly enforced. Privilege must be abolished whether it be sought to exercise it by a wealthy corporation or a

How wenderfully in these critical days does the Supreme Court illustrate the wisdom and inspiration of the men who founded the Government of the United States!

labor union. The law was made for all

alike, and there is no safety for the peo-

ple or for their government unless equal-

ity and impartial justice mark its admin-

Is Mr. Bonaparte a Nature Faker?

The Hon. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, the man of many metaphors, has again contributed to the public amusement. A few months ago, for the encouragement of trembling banks and tottering business houses, he joyfully likened himself to a huntsman for whose game bag a mighty covey still remained. Was it the widespread havoe of that fatal season that caused him to abandon this exquisitely tactful analogy, or was it the fear of professional jealousy on the part of an even greater huntsman?

The Attorney-General, in explaining his inability to bring suit against the had unanimously adjudged it on its own admissions to be an unlawful conspiracy, likened himself to the spider seeking the fly, which, though entangled in the web of the law, had some unex- Peru's Welcome to Our Battleships. plained power of locomotion swifter than the crafty weaver of the web. The the Principal Authority as to whether this is not a flagrant case of "nature faking." Who ever heard of a spider failing to catch the fly when its wings were hopelessly entangled in the meshes of the web?

line from the Spectator in mind, for the ornate Mr. ADDISON once wrote:

"The spider's web lets the rat escape, and catches

The various trade combinations, origi-General has proceeded may well be assistance. likened to a fly in possibilities of harm chy, which during years past has ruined thousands of men because they would to the labor trust. The boycott was a species of thuggery, as cruel and destructive as the Indian variety.

indicate that Mr. Bonaparte has offended the Franco-German war of 1870 had been; however, travels around the country, the edict against "nature faking" and provoked by France. As a matter of stopping at home just long enough to put himself in the class of undesirables | fact Chile had long turned a covetous eve | change his shirt, see his family and rewith Long and SETON-THOMPSON, yet further reflection and an examination of the Pacific coast which then Bolivia still in the White House. the Encyclopædia Britannica (see Arachnida) impels us to intervene in Mr. in Tarapaca, as well as on the guano ostentatious, not to say theatrical, re-BONAPARTE'S behalf.

We read that the spider, despite its can endure extreme abstinence from food. Spiders have been known to or Judge of any repute ever questioned either the unlawfulness or the criminality of the boycott.

Again, the encyclopædia informs us in an illuminating article on the spider that these insects "are nocturnal in their such retreats they come forth at night traveller in Palestine recalls that at and racing with great speed over everyno definite object."

Surely Mr. BONAPARTE'S analogy is not "nature faking." He does conceal bravely but vainly, to capture Lima But the solicitudes of the thinking his mighty purposes among much "débris and rubbish "-his own ill timed while Bolivia had abandoned her ally Mr. HITCHCOCK. It may be well enough levity and cynical indifference to any- and had made peace for herself with for the latter to resign and disappear. thing but publicity. At the command Chile by a surrender of her sea coast, For our part, we are of that opinion,

of the President he has "run with great | thus cutting herself off from the Pacific. "with no definite object," until the widespread ruin of business exceeds the cost of some of the most stupendous

wars in history. It is a popular tradition that the "spider spins only on dark days," and we may hope that when the spider again emerges from its silken lair it will not overlook the greatest and most indefensible conspiracy against the freedom of inter-DAILY, Per Monthso so state trade, which the Supreme Court has condemned with crushing unanimity. Mr. BONAPARTE and his illustrious superior should not deceive themselves in this matter. The American people are awaiting with increasing impatience their decision. Will they dare to nullify the decree of the Supreme Court by official inaction?

What Tunnel Transportation Will

The tunnel service of the North and East rivers will have the effect in comparatively few years of assembling in and about New York the largest urban population in the world.

The East River tunnels, one of which has been finished and as yet is unused, and the other of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is building, will do for eastern Long Island what the Battery tunnel has done and will do for the lower end of the island. When electricity takes the place of steam on all the railroads to be reached by these tunnels a territory which formerly was remote from the business district of New York in point of travelling time will be brought into close touch with it and suburban colonies will spring up where cabbage patches bill in relation to rebate cases, which it and scrub woodland appear to-day. New York will therefore grow rapidly eastward as well as northward, and there will be no difficulty about making Greater New York greater if the Legislature gives

The North River tunnels, one completed and two in course of construction, and perhaps others planned, will some day, and that not far distant, draw an ever increasing number of city workers from the h ve o New York westward and southward, until from the riverfront fitical and personal uses instead of being to New Brunswick and Plainfield on the south and to Paterson on the west suburban New Jersey will appear to an observer from a car window as one great city, swelling by perhaps two millions the population which the metropolis may claim | but the power to rescue them from ruin. by contiguity but not territorially.

> Newark alone is approaching the 300,000 mark, and talks optimistically of a million of population when she becomes a seaport by the deepening of the Passaic channel and the converting of her marshes into docks and piers. Jersey City now has a population of 250,000 and Paterson of 125,000. There are few unsettled spaces between

Jersey City and Paterson. The State line will always, it may be of which the old city of New York is the nucleus, but the human units will be as one and economists will regard their interests as in common. Their increase, thanks to tunnel evolution and the development of electricity, staggers the imagination. They will of course demand improved and ever better transportation, and the time is coon coming as those of Long Island will have to give adopted from diplomatic Latin. Wolsey's banites under the rivers through the labor trust after the Supreme Court night hours only to deposit them on the blame, for sticking in his diction to law other side to wait for a morning train. and precedent. Admirers of his irregu-The river tunnels are going to be great vitalizers and civilizers.

There is a good reason for the specially enthusiastic welcome which the officers entomologist may well ask judgment of and men of our battleships have received at Lima and Callao. The Peruvians have not forgotten what occurred some twenty-seven years ago, and they are probably justified in believing that if at that time we had possessed a powerful war fleet they would still own the Perhaps the Attorney-General had a nitrate fields of Tarapaca and the provinces of Tacna and Arica. They also feel that through propinquity they will have more to gain than any other Spanish American people except the Ecuadorians by the opening of the Panama nally formed for legitimate commercial Canal and the consequent promptitude purposes, against which the Attorney- with which we could render them naval

in comparison with the Gompers oligar- JAMES G. BLAINE become Secretary of absent himself from the capital in the State in the Garfield Administration | capacity of a speechmaking aspirant to when it became evident that Peru was the Republican nomination at Chicago. not surrender their liberty of contract likely to be deprived by Chile of her most Other candidates, Cannon, Knox, Fairvaluable territory. It is true that nomi- BANKS and so on, remain in Washington nally the war between Chile and the Peru- and attend to their official business-the Bolivia alliance had been provoked by business they are paid to attend to by While a superficial impression would the Lima Government, just as ostensibly the Government they serve. Mr. TAFT, on the nitrate deposits in that section of | port progress to his responsible superior retained, and also on Peru's nitrate beds accumulations of the last named repub- tirement of the Hon. FRANK H. HITCHlic. The acquisition of those valuable COCK, First Assistant Postmaster-Gen-"voracious and cannibal propensities," fertilizers, for which a constantly ex- eral, deputed to manage Mr. TAFT's panding market existed in Europe and campaign. Mr. HITCH OCK says to us the United States, was the object which in effect that it would be highly imexist for eighteen months without food. Chilean statesmen had kept in view for proper on his part to conduct the ex-Mr. Bonaparte has refused for even a upward of a decade; and when they had pectations of Mr. Tart and at the same greater period to seize and devour the secured a decided military preponderance time go on drawing his salary from the fly, which has always been enmeshed in it was easy enough for an astute diplo- Government. Of his embarrassing posi-Federal and State decisions. No lawyer | macy to find a pretext for aggression, | tion in respect of Mr. TAFT we say next which as a matter of fact Peru herself to nothing. Last spring and summer was rash enough to furnish by entering he made a tour of the South, for no obviinto an offensive and defensive league ous reason save that of drilling the Fed-

with Bolivia. The outcome of the contest is well | First Assistant was not there-and those known. Peru's warships, upon which who followed on his track found that Mr. habits, living by day secreted under she had relicd to protect her against Roosevell, not Mr. TAFT, was the restone, among débris and rubbish. From | invasion, proved powerless to defend | sult. He held his place and drew his her, and Chile, having obtained prepon- salary on that occasion. As the emissary and run with great swiftness." A recent | derance at sea, had no difficulty in land- of the President it was all right, we ing troops enough to occupy not only assume. But now, assigned to another night he has seen the spiders "running | the Bolivian coast strip but successively duty and charged with the exploitation important strategic points in the Peru- of Mr. TAFT's pretensions, he resigns thing, just like mad creatures and with vian provinces of Tarapaca, Tacna and his Government position and vanishes Arica, and finally, after a series of en- into private life. Strange, isn't it, that gagements in which the Peruvians fought | he goes and Mr. TAFT remains! itself and its seaport, Callao. Mean- public are centred on Mr. TAFT, not on

speed over everything" and apparently To avert absolute conquest and political had to submit to exorbitant exactions, the definite cession of Tarapaca with Tacna and Arica, the inhabitants of 1883, were to be at liberty after ten years to determine by a plebiscite whether they should become Chileans or remain Peruvians. Some fourteen years have elapsed since that plebiscite should have been taken, but Chile still refuses to permit it. Such was the outcome of the contest,

become Secretary of State and doubtless foreseeing the complete triumph of United States to interpose. His broad conception of the Monroe Doctrine was that logically it should lead us to protect Latin American commonwealths not only against European aggression but DORE ROOSEVELT to the rabble? also against such internecine conflicts as might end in the annihilation of one republic by another. In pursuance of that conception he undertook by diplomatic methods to safeguard Peru against dismemberment, and he probably would have succeeded had he remained longer in office, for although at that time our navy was weak indeed, compared with its present dimensions, it was strong enough to deprive the Chileans of the maritime ascendency on which the success of their land operations depended. His intentions, however, could not be carried out. GARFIELD was assassinated, and not long after the accession of ARTHUR to the Presidency Mr. BLAINE was superseded by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN in the headship of the State Department. Peru lost her best friend, and Chile was left at liberty to wreak her deadly will upon her.

Since then there has been, with the exception of JAMES MONROE, no American statesman's name so cherished and honored in Peru as is that of JAMES G. BLAINE. They look upon him as typical, and they believe that HAY and ROOT are exemplars of the same type. As they beheld the American Armada, the mightiest exhibition of sea power ever seen in the Pacific, their hearts may well have bounded at the thought that hereafter their friends in the United States would possess not only the wish

Of a Four Word Formula.

Some hunkers and hardheads seem to be whipping themselves into a frenzy on account of the phrase "Me and my people," which concluded a despatch from Mr. ROOSEVELT to the President of Peru. The personal pronoun and the collocation of the two members of the phrase grate upon the nerves of he objectors. They hold that Mr. ROOSEVELT, if innocent of presumed, divide the urban population any pretension to absolute sovereignty, should have written, in common politeness and decency, "The American people and myself." Here, they argue, is an unforgivable hysteronproteron, a monstrous putting of the cart before the horse. This is a matter of hair splitting. Doubtless Mr. ROOSEVELT, as a classical scholar, feels bound to stick to the rigor of Latin grammar and, by analogy, of when the railroads of New Jersey as well | English grammar dealing with a formula would be an anomaly to carry the subur- as in every schoolboy's, memory. Surely ROOSEVELT deserves praise, larly great talents might perhaps have thought that, like the Emperor Sigis-MUND, he would put himself above grammar-no very bold or difficult feat at that.

On the count of bad collocation, then, Mr. ROOSEVELT stands acquitted. "Me and my people" is an inherited and sacred expression, a proper translation of "Me [I] and my King," which means "My King and me."

Remains the complaint about the use of the possessive. "My" people. This is the style of sceptre bearing kings. Well, is there any Kaiser or King, any ruler whatsoever under whatsoever form of government, who possesses more real and varied power than the President of the United States?

Mr. Taft, Private Citizen.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT, nomi-What occurred was this: Scarcely had nally Secretary, of War, continues to

We have just witnessed the somewhat eral officeholders-the business of the

Mr. HITCHCOCK ought to go. He has gone, and there's an end of him. Mr. extinction the Peruvians in their turn TAFT remains, however. He is still nominally the Secretary of War. He which besides other sacrifices included still figures in the forefront of the largest, the busiest and the most important of its precious nitrate deposits and the our national departments. Under him temporary cession of the provinces of are not only the army but the Philippines, the Panama Canal, Cuba, Porto which, according to the treaty made in Rico and the Sandwich Islands, and these are our chief cares at present. The duties are manifold and pressing. Great questions arise daily. Possibly it would have been better to diffuse the obligations of the office and impose some of them on Mr. Roor, the Secretary of State. As a matter of fact, however, this has not been done. Mr. TAPT is in which JAMES G. BLAINE, having still at the head of the War Department, these tremendous and delicate duties are still his, and he remains in Washing-Chile, believed it to be the duty of the ton only long enough at rare intervals to pack his bag anew and see his patron

and promoter. Can it be true that Mr. TAFT has no duty other than that of explaining THEO-

The United States Senators of Connecticut are a danger of being run over or left behind, -Water-

The editor of the Waterbury American is a "Yale man"; he and some other Connecticut "Yale men" are for TAFT; therefore the Republican party of that State is and of right ought to be for TAFT; and if Mr. BULKELEY and Mr. BRANDEGEE don't come out for TAFT chimeras dire will eat 'em up. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dr. ROTCH of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, reporting the results of the final series of ascensions of twenty-one ballons sondes, or registration balloons, at St. Louis, completed in November, calls attention to the same remarkable fact that has now been observed in widely separated parts of the world. The record sheets show that at a height exceeding eight miles there was a relatively warm stratum, the temperature below it being much lower. For example, on October 8 the lowest temperature, minus 90 degrees, was found at an elevation of 47,600 feet, while at the highest altitude reached, 54,100 feet, the temperature had risen to minus 72 degrees. On another day the lowest temperature, minus 80 degrees, was recorded at 39,700 feet, while two miles higher the record showed minus 69 degrees. This warmer stratum above colder air has also been revealed by these self-recording balloons in the European Arctic and in the tropical regions of the Atlantic, and as far as the records show up to this time it seems to be

a persistent phenomenon. These balloons have proved to be a very effective means of exploring the upper air. They are revealing the meteorological secrets of altitudes otherwise unaccessible, and though cast loose on the winds, most of them, with the facts they have collected, are recovered. Of the seventy-six balloons that Dr. Rorch and his assistants have despatched since 1904 all but six with their attached instruments have been found.

Who are the undesirable naval officers that gave out the following percentages of hits with three inch and six inch guns by the fine cruiser squadron at target practice in Magdalena Bay: The Maryland, 78.89; the Tennessee, 68.21; the Colorado, 63.68; the Pennsylvania, 57.80; the West

Virginia, 55.70, and the Washington, 55.50? This is a splendid record, and doubtless emulation will improve the marksmanship of the battleship fleet when it arrives in April for practice. It has been estimated by a naval attaché with Admiral Togo's fleet at Tsushima that the Japanese made 19.8 per cent, of hits with their twelve inch guns in the fight with the Russians. That an all night service to their patrons. It | cgo et Rex meus is in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S, | the American crews will do twice as well or better with the big guns at long range in Magdalena Bay is to be presumed from performances of the Atlantic fleet off Cape Cod last summer. Secretary METCALF published the scores under pressure of a report that the practice was disappointing.

From Washington now comes the statement that Secretary METCALF is inclined to exclude newspaper correspondents "from the ships during target practice at Mag-dalena Bay." Such a course would be shortsighted indeed, especially if the Secretary thinks of making a dark secret of the skill of the American gun crews. Yet there never was a time when it was more expedient to let the world know how well our men shoot. Everybody knows that when the battleship and cruiser squadrons are united the American flag will fly over the most powerful fleet in the Pacific. If, then, it can be proclaimed that this splendid aggregation of fighting ships is filled with men who can handle their guns with wonderful speed and precision, surely the fleet will be more formidable in the regard of a hostile power than if the efficiency of the American gunners were officially concealed. The world will have the scores to think

A Woman's Premonition TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mrs. Hodg. son Prait's belief that she was preserved from death by agencies in the next world may possibly be lliogical. Woman excels in intuition m in reasoning. Her ability to perceive and identify the shadows of coming events has been authenticated by her own judicial oath. In Beler vs. St. Louis Transit Company, 197 Mo. 215, 94 S. W. Rep. 876, a woman passenger, testifying for the plaintiff. who was injured in a street car collision, spoke in

chief as follows: "Q. What was the first thing you noticed of this "A. When I got on the car (at the House of the Good Shepherd) I was so nervous I thought there

"Q. Why did you think so? "A. Because the motorman seemed so mean and saucy before he started the car." On cross-examination she stood by her guns

"Q. You knew there was going to be an accident happen there anyhow?

"Q. How did you know that? "A. Because I felt like that, and I was so nervous id the motorman was so mean." C. C. M. NORTHFORT, L. I., February 24.

Mover's Publisher. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a pity that your correspondent from Berks county, Pa., is so modest that he withholds his name, for there are undoubtedly great numbers of people who would be only too glad to know who publishes the immortal works of Mr. Isaac Milton Moyer.

The Western Reserve Cries for Isaac Milion

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, February 22. The Man That Gets Back. From the Masonic Northern New Yorker From the Masonic Northern New Yorker.
Then here's to the man who gets back.
When fate has struck us between the eyes,
When fondest hope in failure dies.
When black and angry are all our skies.
Here's to the man who gets back.
Works back—
Fights back—
By the power of his sout
In his own control

Gets back. Then here's to the man who gets back.

No craven coward to weep and groam,
He trusts to his God and himself alone;
No whimpers, no cursings, no feeble mean.

Works back—
By the power of his soul
In his own control

Gets back, George Comstock Baker,

THE MATSUKI COLLECTION.

Two collections, differing greatly in quality, are on view this week at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South. One consists of the pictures, tapestries, furniture, china, carved mantels, textiles and embroideries of the late Richard Mansfield; the other is a rare gathering of beautiful things from China and Japan, made by Bunkio Matsuki of Boston. The taste of this Japanese collector is unimpeachable. Any one nowadays may amass a number of porcelains, color prints, carved jades and pronounce with unction the names of Harunobu. Utamaro or Hokusai. But when it comes to quality-ah, that is another matter. Now Mr. Matsuki is a connoisseur. He has the eye, both trained and loving. His collections are not mere carnivals of color and shapes fantastic. From some huge exquisitely toned screen to the daintiest carving, we recognize the faculty of selection raised to the top degree of virtuosity. In the preface to the catalogue Mr. E. F. Fenollosa pays a passing tribute to Mr. Matsuki's taste. And well he may. This Japanese gentleman does not confine himself to the art of China and his own country. At the Montross Gallery there hangs one of Tryon's characteristic subjects, lent to the exhibition by its owner, Bunkio Matsuki.

Naturally, amateurs are thronging the

American Art Galleries for the opportunities to see such wonderful art, every year becoming less frequent. Japanese art has filtered into ours until, from at first being parasitic, it really dominates the vision and methods of many contemporary painters. Introduced to the notice of French dilettantes by the Goncourts and the late M. Bing, it found in Whistler-we speak now of the art of design-a faithful interpreter. Indeed, there is nowhere to be found in the history of European art a case of like subtle transposition of spirit. Old Japan entered the soul of the young American, who had been at first led by the nose by Courbet. Courbet and Whistler! An ill yoked team. And let us confess that Whistler, and no other since him, has been able to appropriate so blithely, so unconsciously, the art of the Japanese. He built from it, for himself, as builds the bird its nest, a gay colored, artistic soul. The impressionists of 1867 followed his example, but they lacked the delicacy of touch, the fineness of vision. Whistler is half Japanese, his better half. A French critic, Ferdinand Brunetière, once accused in his usual irritable manner the Goncourts of writing novels which were pure Japonisme. He erred. With the exceptions of Whistler and Lafcadio Hearn, no Occidental has shown us the iridescent dust on the butterfly's wing, shown us the "moon worn as if it had been a shell, or the soul of trees. As for your Irises and vocal Butterflys, they are poor pasticcios made by clumsy carpenters and composers. Japanese music is still the most elusive of all exotics. It cannot be imprisoned behind the bars of European isolation.

After we become acquainted with the obvious conventions of Japanese art we can throw to the winds all our prejudices concerning color, drawing and ideals of symmetry. And what a relief to the eye is this happy art fashioned as if from the sounds of air, birds and of silk; of swift aerial arabesques, the bewildering hues of peacock plumes. It is at once more natural than nature and nothing seems quite so artificial. It never is burdened by an ethical message. The opaque blue glaze on a white and blue hawthorn ginger jar counts in our consciousness as profoundly as the elaborate sweep ng lines of a Hokusal composition. The Japanese discovered centuries ago the secret of unity, of a corre spondence between art and nature, and one art with its sister arts. Avoiding Greek symmetry as Debussy does the diatonic scale, they have made the asymmetrical beautiful; transformed the monotony of surfaces into something magical. We know now whence came those flights of slender rds in the Whistler Meynell somewhere makes the acute remark that these Eastern artists have rebut our interior is Japanese and asymmetrical. Perhaps their notion of space apportionment, of geometry, may be valid. Who may dare say! Europe has shifted its point of view more than once since the days of Giotto. In the work of the new

versed the usual æsthetic order; the exterior of humanity is symmetrically Grecian. men, Cézanne, Gauguin, Van Googh, Eastern influences are plainly to be detected. Yet they miss the grace, the veiled fire of fantasy; above all, miss the slow, timid sweetness, all of which we may see even in an imitation of the classic masters of Japan. When the Belgian poet, Emile Verhaeren, sang of iron nights and landscapes of iron he did not realize that the latter, in bronze

as well as iron, was a peculiar product of Japan. Fancy a huge relief design wrought in bronze on a background of velvet texture. Another oddity is the stencil. These stencils are described by Mr. Fenollosa as "the means by which the exquisite and often exceedingly intricate designs are transferred to textile fabrics * * * they are made by pasting two superposed sheets of strong but very thin paper upon a board. The paper is then cut out in the pattern desired, being often left in extraordinarily fine lines of fragile pattern. Then the paper is soaked from the board and the two parts are separated in order to include between them a web composed of human hair and the finest silk, making a network of gossamerlike delicacy." Paste is applied, dye spread over it, from which, after drying, the paste is washed away; "whereupon the pattern, as a repetition of the stencil, stands out on the fabric." Japanese stencils are ghosts of trees and twigs. Mr. Kirby has framed and hung them on the windows so that the light passes through. You could stare at them all day. The sunlight and the fairy arabesques might easily throw you into that condition of apathetic ecstasy named by the Mahommedans Kef. Lines, not tunes, evoke dreams.

There is a temple gong which emits reverberations like muffled silver thunder. It thrills the air into tiny wavelets of sound after we tap its tempered metal; it summoned in its land a mob of little brown folk to gentle ceremonies. In the print room the eye is seduced by the boldness, beauty and variety of the designs. There is a special collection of Ukioye paintings. Arthur Morrison, in his able "Studies of the Painters of Japan," calls this school the Ukioye, which term he translates as "pictures of the passing world." ["Uki-fugitive, impermanent, passing; yo-the world; ye-picture or pictures."] It was applied this term, says Mr. Morrison, "to a school of painters whose subjects were commonly drawn from the daily life of the people. In a word, equivalent to our Western impressionists in their procedure. Ritsuo, Kokan, Harunobu-who used many new pigments of his own devising; Yeishia smail monkey daring to leap from a prow after a flight of swallows; Hokusai-the old man mad about painting; Hiroshige and others.

The vases, temple carvings, panels, flag stands, doors, Ramas, dragons, peacocks, ivories, shrines, teapots, iron birds-miracles of workmanship; screens, bottles, jars,

bowls, dishes, bronzes, tables, statusttes ade buckles, quarts boxes, frames, enamels, altar bells, iron hats, friesd carving, censers, basins, all from the richest epochs by the greatest artists and artificers -the line of separation is exceeding thin in Japan-together with the prints, form a fascinating ensemble; and ensemble is pre-cisely the phrase, for the grouping is harmonious and adequate. The sale begins Thursday evening and lasts during the afternoons of Friday and Saturday of this

Mr. Taft Derended TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It might n fairness be urged that criticism of the tenor of that contained in the final paragraph of R.'s" letter in THE SUN to-day would be in better grace had the writer not chosen to launch his shafts from the ambush of anonymity. But aside from this "R." is palpably unjust to Mr. Taft when he accuses him of absenting himself from Washington and leav-ing his portfolio in the hands of underlings. It also is absurd. Every one in official Washington knows that the Government has at all times no more industrious, indefatigable and conscientious servant than the present Secretary of War. The affairs of his office are invariably his first consideration. They now ecupy his attention to a degree that subor dinates whatever political ambitions he may ossess, and which, in fact, as some of his friends have urged upon him, threatens eriously to involve the results of his candidacy.

If Mr. Taft has been absent from Washington on electioneering "duty," as "R." terms it, "R." must be in possession of information exclusive to himself. He draws an unwaranted inference when he indicts the Secretary's recent ten days absence from Washington as an electioneering jaunt, when in all probability the speaking engagements which Mr. Taft then filled were made months ago, far too remotely to have a bearing upon

present day events. It is difficult to bring "R,'s" statement, His record speaks for itself," to jibe with his later declaration that he is an "abject spectacle," especially when one considers what Mr. Taft's record really is. Can any one imagine Mr. Taft presenting "an abject spectacle" under any circumstances, let alone those of the present? Who could justly condemn Mr. Taft if, as the average office would, he should unceremoniously dump from his shoulders the vast burden of an official responsibility, which he never sought, and thus lightened, stand forth to give all time and abilities to a contest into which he entered only at the earnest solicitation of his friends? Cannot "R." conceive that even in these utilitarian times there is at least one man who is sufficiently loval to his trust and o himself to say, in effect, "Let politics go hang! I have work to do here, and I'm going to do it, nomination or no nomination"! It is evident that "R." wrote of a man whom he did not know. ROBERT H. MURRAY. NEW YORK, February 22.

The Trust, Industrial and Political. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If memory

serves me, Dr. Johnson defines "patriotism thus: 1. Love of country. 2. Feigned love of country.

5. The last refuge of a scoundrel. That definition suggests the following of the much abused "trust": 1. A thing which represents brains and property;

an industry so well managed in providing the best products of a particular class for the consumer at so cheap a price that competitors of inferior brains and business sagacity are largely driven 2. A natural monopoly, the product of the pecu-

liar conditions of this age, consisting in the con-centrated and applied best mentality to any par-ticular commercial industry. 3. A thing which, as portrayed by the dema-gogue, does not exist any more than did the dragon of ancient fiction, but which the demagogue safely attacks to inflame the passions of the ignorant masses and to excite the envy of the "have nots."

thereby obtaining votes. 4. The normal refuge of the twentieth century magogue,

NEW YORK, February 25.

Jayhawkers and Bushwhackers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The editorial glorification of the bushwhacker in to-day's SUN nust have been distilled from phenomenal ignorance. Jim Lane's followers were known as jayhawkers—their character such that to this day the name remains, with those who know, a synonym for ruthlessness and rapacity. It is within my knowledge that they graciously permitted a woman almost dead with cancer to be laid outside in a snowbank before burning her house. Notwithstanding, they were less bad than the bushwhackers

who came later. The jayhawkers were a factor in the Kansas fight; the bushwhacker came to pass in the era of the civil war. He was commonly a deserter from one or the other of the armles, a coward by nature, a thief by opportunity, who companioned by others of his own sort rode the debatable land between the hostile forces, plundering, burning, torturing, outraging as he would, with none to check him. The young men were away fighting, the graybeards were not permitted to keep arms for their own protection. More than once bushwhackers tied up old men and women by the thumbs until the thumbs burst in the effort to make them tell where money was hidden. Another trick of theirs was to strap a recalcitrant to a board and hold his feet to the fire-sometimes until they were burned

This is a mere hint of his doings; a full page of THE SUN would not recount the hundredth part of them. Therefore it seems to me outside the province, almost the pale, of civilization to write that in this year of grace the country would be better off "if the woods were full of bushwhackers." ONE WHO LIVED IN THE DEBATABLE LAND

NEW YORK, February 24.

Under the word "Jayhawker" the New International Cyclopædia says, in part: A name applied in the Southern and Western States of America to an irregular, lawless, freebooting soldier not enlisted or in uniform, a guerrilla or bushranger. The term originated in Kansas during the bloody strife between the slavery and anti-slavery parties, and is said to have been first applied to a few isolated "Free State" men in the southeas ern part of the territory, who organized a system of retaliation against pro-slavery outrages, but who ultimately became robbers and assassins. The Lane, of October, 1861, in which he declared that the people of Kansas were neither thieves, plunder-

ers nor jayhawkers. Evidently Jim Lane, who had been a Free State man, didn't accept the term "jayhawker" as descriptive of his followers. "Jayhawker," sterilized by time, has become a harmless synonym of "Kansas." Border warfare brought great cruelties; irregular warfare always does. Our correspondent uses "bushwhacker" in the sense of "robber," assassin," yet "bushwhacker" is synonymous with "guerrilla"; and plenty of guerrillas have been patriots and brave men, at least from the point of view of their own side. We are not concerned to defend "bush-whackers." We simply said that Jim Lane's followers' were as brave a set of men as ever "rode to battle anywhere." By saying so we seem to have had the misfortune to stir up the buried fires of the Kansas conflict and the civil war, ignes suppositos cineri

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: My sympathy has been aroused by "Cold Ears." Little have I slept since learning of his woe. If he is of heroic mould I say "cut them oft." Humals Opinion. BOSTON, February 24.

Some Suggested Conventions. Baltimoreans of business,

We are told. A prosperity convention Mean to hold.

Next let every equine owner Hold discourse And by stable doors unbolted

Laud the horse. Let the mills that would be turning. Running on, Still insist they have the water

That is gone. Let the sportsmen all foregathe To attest That the plover still inhabit Last year's nest.

MCLANDBURGE WELSON.

THE FULL TEXT.

Lawber's Emendations of a Famous

To the Epiton of THE SUN-Sir: In the document of which the following is a copy a ine appears drawn through the words here marked for italics. The remainder, it will be observed, is that part of the President's recent special message which relates udictary. Although in the course of abbreviation the contents seem to have under gone here and there notable changes of sub-stance, the instrument in its earlier shape appears to have been framed upon cuite as correct principles as those which determined its final form as incorporated in the message. NEW ROCHELLE, February 22.

Most certainly it behooves us all, citizen legislator, executive, to treat with the utmost respect the high office of Judge. This in part we do, each in his place, by setting bounds to the expression of our dissent from judicial decisions which do not fall in with our plans or accord with our own opinions; an abstaining from all semblance of attempted bribery, cajolery or coercion of our Judgen, all manner of interference with, encroachment pon or usurpation of their functions. our Judges, as a whole, are brave and upright men. Respect for the law must as hand in hand with respect for the Judges, and as a whole it is true now as in the past that the Judges stand in character as high as and in service above all other men among their fellow servants of the public. There is all the greater need that he who would criticise a Judge should never lose sight of the true standard of judicial fitness, lest evils of loose denunciation outrun the local and transient ills to be apprehended from the misdeeds of the few Judges who fail in this great office, Les us neither vaguely enlarge the qualifications no expand the disabilities in the mere kops that thereby we may be assisted to point the finger st particular Judges who have discontented us. But if, not wholly deterred from such enlargewho fail below this our high standard, not mby of integrity, of winde of sympathetic understanding and of courage n no event may we admonish them that they should have their eyes opened to the needs of their countrymen, lest we good our judiciary into calling political expediency into their counrils-a judicial vice once for all made odious in this republic a little more than half a century

The same catastrophe we may likewise invite, and as already intimated, no less subject ventory of judicial shortcomings, as if we should say: A Judge who on the bench either truckles to the mob and shrinks from sternly repressing violence and disorder, down before a corporation; who fails to stand up valiantly for the rights of property on the one hand, or on the other by misuse of the process of injunction or by his attitude toward all measures for the betterment of the con-ditions of labor, makes the wage earner feel with bitterness that the courts are hostile to him, or who fails to realize that all public servants in their several stations must strive to stop the abuses of the criminal rich—such man performs an even worse service to the body politic than the legislator or executive who goes wrong.

But we may say that the Judge who does his full duty well stands higher and renders a better service to the people than any other public servant; he is entitled to greater respect; and if he is a true servant of the people, if he is upright, wise and fearless, he will unhesitatingly disregard even the wishes of the people if they conflict with such of the eternal principles of right as against wrong as have place in the law of the land, or if their wishes conflict with that law. He must serve the people, but he must serve the law and his Judge; and all honor cannot be rendered him if it is rendered equally, as happily it never is, to his brethren who fall immeasur ably below the high ideals for which he stands. Untruthful criticism is wicked at all times and whoever may be the object; unintelligeni citicism, proceeding from personal irri-tation, is less wicked, but it is yet a peculiarly flagrant iniquity when a Judge is the object and the legislator or the executive the critic No man should lightly criticise a Judge: man should, even in his own mind, condening a Judge unless he is sure of the facts, no publicly condemn him without specifying the facts. If a Judge is assailed for standing or for not standing against popular folly, and above all for standing against mob violence, all honorable men should rally instantly to his aupport, not holding themselves, however, above a word of instruction from the bar in such a juncture. Nevertheless, if he clearly fails to do his duty by the public in dealing with lawbreaking corporations, lawbreaking men of wealth, lawbreaking labor organizotions, he must expect to feel the weight of public opinion properly brought to bear; and this is but right, for except in extreme cases this is the only way in which he can be reached at all. No servant of the public has a right to expect to be free from just and honest criticism; but we must not shut our eyes to the fact that in the particular instance of judicial servants, whose office is largely technical, the very nature of the case, the existence of appellate tribunals and of established procedure for the removal of Judges in proper cases, and the requirements of the Federal Canatitution conspire to leave a sensibly restricted area legitimately available for criticism as such, even to those learned in the law; while to the lay citizen is left a still narrower field, and to the executive none at all.

"In Respect Of."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Besides the instance of "in respect of" quoted from "Julius Cesar" in THE SUN, these additional instances from Shakespeare may be cited 'In respect of itself," "As You Like It." fit : "in respect of a good piece of "lesh," same 2; "In respect of a good piece of "ean, game play and act; "in respect of the love I bear," "Henry IV.," I., 3; "in respect of poverty." "Henry IV.," I., 2: "but, in respect of that," "Lear," I., 2. Does "in respect to" occur in Shakespeare? I cannot find it registered in the concordances. PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

The Quart of Commerce. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: C. H. Post is not well posted. Let him buy a quart bottle of ilquor or oil or any fluid and he will find he is short-five so-called quarts, as sold, go to a gallon. This is true in every civilized part of the

What the uncivilized do I know not.
It is not a swindle, for custom makes it legitimate, and the reason is that profits otherwise are usually not large enough. To buy full quarts or pints you have to ask for the "fulls": sometimes they are put up that way, sometimes not. To buy by the measured gallon is the only safe way, but often a gallon is not desired.

C. D. L.

NEW YORK, February 34.

Knicker-On what principle is your airship built? Bocker-The Gompers wage: It goes up and never

A Point of View. Patron-The subway cars should have four Officer-Yes, that might let more people in.

The Price. Knicker-Wouldn't you like to wake up some corning to find yourself famous? Bocker-Not if I had to get up when I was called,

Timeliness is the mark of the Century Magazine articles in the March number. Saint Gaudens's later work is described by his son. Mr. Carnegio liscusses rallroad rates and rebates, there are papers on ballooning, on Geraldine Farrar and on the "Emmanuel Church" movement, and Mr. Per-cival Lowell writes on life in Mars. In fiction Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's serial is continued, Miss Robins's is concluded, and there are five short

In Harper's Monthly Magazine for March Mr. Heary James begins a short story, Mrs. Humphry Ward's serial is continued and seven other authors contribute tales. Illustrated articles describe the esparto industry, the Baku oil fields and sea life in spring. Mr. Thomas A. Janvier strolls about Hull in England, Mr. E. S. Martin chats about reading, and Mme. de Bunsen continues her integreminiscences of diplomatic life.

stories. Miss Heien Keller writes again about her